

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 14, 1912

NUMBER 11

Re-Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.

WHITIN Roving Machinery, with Patented Improvements.

WHITIN Cards, Drawings, Railways, Combers, Sliver and Ribbon Lap Machines, Spinning, Twisters, Spoolers, Reels, Looms, Quillers.

CRAMER Air Conditioning System for Humidifying, Ventilating and Air Cleaning.

CRAMER Automatic Regulators for any make of Humidifying and Heating Systems.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: Winding, Slashing and Warping Machinery; Card Grinders; Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery; Nappers; Dye House Machinery; Power Plants; Steam, Water and Electric Fire Protection, Electric Lighting, Humidifying Apparatus, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting and Supplies.

STUART W. CRAMER
SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete
Equipment for
New Cotton
Mills

OUR RINGS

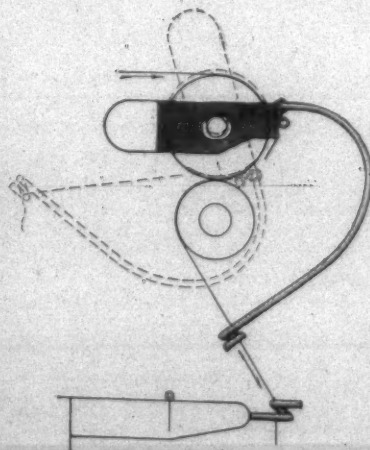
Set the Standard for Quality.

THERE ARE NONE OTHERS
"JUST AS GOOD"



MIRROR SPINNING RINGS
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
DRAPER COMPANY
HOPE DALE, MASS.

The Smith Stop Motion for Two Ply Twisting



Eliminates Waste;
prevents roller laps;
enables the help to
tend more spindles;
the only simple device
for the purpose.

DRAPER COMPANY
HOPE DALE, MASS.

SOUTHERN AGENT

J. D. CLOUDMAN - 40 S. Forsyth St., ATLANTA, GA.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

PHILADELPHI, PA.

BUILDERS OF MODERN

**Bleaching, Dyeing, Drying, Finishing and
Mercerizing Machinery**

THE HIGHEST STANDARD BOTH
IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A. H. WASHBURN, Southern Agent

Suite 800-806 Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

CLARK'S DIRECTORY OF Southern Cotton Mills

Aug. 1st, 1912, Edition, Price \$1.00

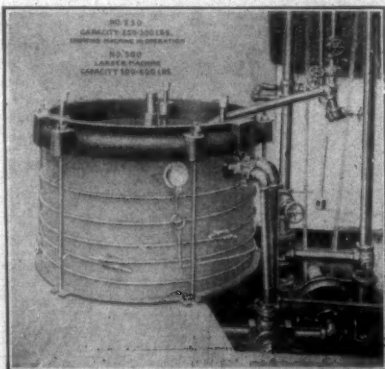
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Economical Cotton Dyeing and Bleaching

In the Psarski Dyeing Machine

Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
Saves Water



Saves
Fibre



Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3 1/2 hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
3167 Fulton Road CLEVELAND, OHIO

WILLIAM INMAN, Agent
364 Newport Avenue
Milwaukee, Wis.

R. D. BOOTH, Agent
118 Ocean Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.

Farbwerke-Hoechst Co.

—FORMERLY—

H. A. METZ & CO.

Aniline and Alizarine Colors, Dyestuffs
and Chemicals

Sole Licensees and Importers of the Products of

FARBWERKE, formerly MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUENING
Hoechst - on - Main, Germany

122 Hudson St., - New York, N. Y. 210 South Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.
140 Oliver St., - Boston, Mass. 1418 Empire Building, - Atlanta, Ga.
104 Chestnut St., - Philadelphia, Pa. 580 Howard St., - San Francisco, Cal.
23 South Main St., Providence, R. I. 30 St. Fran. Xavier St., Montreal, Can.
317 North Clark St., - Chicago, Ill. 28 Wellington St., - Toronto, Can.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of the

Metallic Drawing Rolls

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery,

**25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.**

SAVES

Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
Power, Waste and Wear.

1-3 Less Weight Required

Write for Points Claimed, Also Prices and Particulars to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

**Our Dobby is the Newest and Best
on the Market**

KILBURN, LINCOLN & CO

MAKERS OF LOOMS FOR

Plain and Fancy Weaving

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTES

SOUTHERN AGENT, O. A. ROBBINS, - - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 14, 1912

NUMBER 11

Cotton Goods in Russia

Report of Commercial Agent R. M. Odell

(Continued from last week)

The conditions of the agreement made between employer and employee are stated in a book, a copy of which is given to each worker, and must be delivered to him seven days after his employment. In this book are noted all payments to be made by the employer and all fines imposed for idleness, neglect, etc. When the length of engagement is indefinite, either party may break the agreement by giving a fortnight notice. The laborers must be paid not less frequently than once a month if the engagement is for a longer time, and at least twice a month if the contract is for an indefinite time.

The agreement can be annulled (1) if the workman is absent from work three days consecutively, or six days in one month, without just cause; (2) if the workman is absent from his work during two weeks running for any cause whatever; (3) for rudeness or misconduct, if such menace the interests of the employer or the personal security of anyone connected with the factory; (4) if the laborer for any act be sentenced to imprisonment; (5) in case of the laborer contracting a contagious disease. A discharged laborer may appeal, in the case last mentioned, to the factory inspector or to the court of justice, which fixes the compensation to which he is entitled if his complaint is sustained.

The administration may fix a list of fines to be imposed on the employee for (1) negligence, (2) idleness, (3) infringement of rules. Each act subject to a fine must be stated in special tables, with the amount of said fine, and no fine may exceed one-third the laborer's wage. This list must be approved by the factory inspector, and all fines collected under it must go to a fund for the benefit of the operatives.

These laws have been in effect since 1898, and factory inspectors are employed to see that they are observed, and, in general, to act as an intermediary between employers and workmen.

One of the chief classes of goods made in Russian mills is plain sheet-

ing, which is called mitkal or biaz. The former is the cheaper grade, although it is made in a variety of constructions, from ordinary 48 by 44 cheese cloth to a cloth similar to the regular 36-inch, 56 by 60, 4-yard sheeting. It is sold both in the gray and bleached, and is usually narrow (25 to 27 inches) like the bulk of the cloth woven in Russia. Biaz is of the same width and in the cheaper qualities is identical with mitkal. Three samples of each of these fabrics are furnished, and they will give an idea of the quality and construction of the goods. The yarn is usually 32s warp and 34s filling.

The coarsest quality of mitkal is 26/27 inches wide, 48 by 47 picks, and retails for 10 kopecks per arshine (6.6 cents per yard). The better qualities are 25/26 inches, 60 by 56 picks, and 26/27 inches, 60 by 56 picks. The former is bleached, and sells for 14 kopecks per arshine (9.3 cents per yard), while the price of the latter, in the gray, is 12 kopecks per arshine (7.9 cents per yard).

In dyed and printed fabrics the article most widely sold is the so-called koomach. If one enters a store and asks for this he will ordinarily be given a cloth that is dyed in a bright solid-red color, although in recent years it has been made in other colors, such as indigo, dark blue, and green. Among the Russian peasants red is a favorite color, and it was among the first colors used, the people from Asia Minor and Turkey having brought the Turkey red dye up to the River Volga and sold it to the native early in the eighteenth century. The red koomach is extensively used throughout Russia to-day, not only by peasants but by the working classes in the cities. The blouses which one often sees on the porters in the hotels are made of this material, and it is also used by the women for dresses. The cloth is by 72 picks, and generally of 32s warp and 38s weft or 34s warp and 36s weft yarn. Samples of the red blue and indigo styles are furnished.

Chintz is another printed cloth that is in good demand. The word

chintz is derived from a Hindu word meaning variegated. It is a cloth usually printed in many and various colored designs with a Persian effect, and is used for curtains, upholstery, and other household purposes. In Russia, however, the term has a much broader application, and the cloth is printed in simple designs, striped, checks, flower effects, and the like, and takes the place of a cheap gingham, which is not made in that country. The three samples furnished will give a good idea of the fabric. No. 10 is a Persian design printed in seven colors, is 25 inches wide, 80 by 56 picks, and retails for 20 kopecks per arshine (13.24 cents per yard). It has a rather stiff finish. The other two (Nos. 11 and 12) are finished soft for dresses, and are 25 inches wide, 80 by 56 picks, and 24 inches wide, 56 by 56 picks; they sell for 18 and 12 kopecks per arshine (11.9 cents and 7.9 cents per yard), respectively.

Another fabric that may be considered characteristic of the Russian cotton industry is boomazey. It is printed both in elaborate Persian designs and in plain figures and always has a slight nap or flannel finish on the side that is not printed. These goods are usually of twill construction and are used for shirts, dresses, etc., in winter, taking the place of wool because they are cheaper. Three grades are represented in the samples furnished. The first (No. 13) is 23/24 inches wide, 72 by 44 weave, and retails at 14 kopecks picks, three-up-and-one-down weave, and retails at 14 kopecks per arshine (9.3 cents per yard); the second (No. 14) is 22 inches wide, 72 by 44 picks, two-up-and-one-down construction, and sells at 17 kopecks per arshine (11.3 cents per yard); the third (No. 15) is 24 inches wide, 64 by 56 picks, two-up-and-two-down, or regular flannelet, construction and retails for 24 kopecks per arshine (15.9 cents per yard). The price of the goods seems to depend more on the printing design than on the construction.

Other Products.

The goods described are those deserving particular mention because

they are typical of the industry. Because of the high tariff and the duty on raw cotton prices are undoubtedly higher than for similar fabrics in the United States. Other fabrics manufactured are print goods, which are usually 28 inches wide, 74 by 70 picks, made of 34s warp and 38s filling, and weighing a little over 7 yards to the pound; satens; muslin; percale; pique, which is usually napped on the under side; imitation woolen goods; chevots; reps cretonne; cretonne; curtain and upholstery goods; head shawls and handkerchiefs; corduroy and velvet, which are dyed in the piece and generally cut by hand; and also such finer goods as lawns, batiste, fine bleached muslin, madapolam, damask, and leno fabrics, napkins and tablecloths, and mercerized goods. Most of the mills are engaged in making the cheap and coarser grades, because they are in the greatest demand.

Cost of Production.

The cost of production in Russia varies of course, in different mills. For example, I found that 32/34s warp yarn costs from 4.40 to 5 rubles per pood (6.27 to 7.13 cents per pound). These figures include loss from waste and all expenses of production. In other words, the manufacturer must add these amounts to the cost of cotton at the mill in order to come out even.

The labor cost is very low, but the item of interest is high, it being the chief item under the head of supplies, etc. While the labor cost is therefore much lower than in the United States, the total cost of production is perhaps not more than 1 1/2 to 2 cents per pound less. The total weaving cost of regular print cloth was given to me as 90 kopecks per piece of 45 1/2 yards, weighing 8 funts. This is equal to 6.1 cents per pound. However, this cost is probably higher than the average, because at the present time the weaving mills are charging only 80 kopecks per piece, weighing 8 funts (5.7 cents per pound). A weaver working on 28-inch, 74 by 70 pick goods, weighing 7.25 yards per

(Continued on Page 5)

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

Copyrights purchased from G. F. Ivey by Clark Publishing Co.

(Continued from last week)

Settings of Mason Comber.

	Gauge.	Dial.
Edge of fluted segment to detaching roller	1 1/4	5
Feed roller to detaching roller (at bearing)	1 15-16	4 1/4
Feed roller starts	1 1/4	9
Edge of cushion plate to detaching roller	20	1 1/4
Edge of cushion plate to cylinder combs		6%
Nippers close		9%
Nipper screws open from bracket	1/4	14
Paul drops in notch wheel		5%
Leather roller touches fluted segment		19
Leather roller leaves fluted segment		
Brass roller to leather roller		
Top combs down		
Top combs to fluted segment		

Settings of Whitin Comber.

Nippers open at	3 1/4	Index
Nippers close at	9 1/4	Index
Lifters down at	6%	Index
Lifters up at	8%	Index
Top Combs down	5	Index
Detaching roll comes forward at	6	Index
Feed roll comes forward at	4	Index

Settings of Dobson & Barlow Comber.

	Gauge.	Dial.
Clutch closes	20 1/4	6
Steel detaching roll comes forward		9
Nippers close		4 1/4
Star wheel begins to feed		5
Top comb down		19
Nippers to needles		

For setting the motions somewhat in the proper order, the following suggestions will be of service.

1st. Set all segments at 1 1-8 to 1 1-4 inch gauge, with index at 5.

2nd. Set the cushion plates the thickness of a piece of writing paper from the nippers.

3rd. Loosen all nuts on rods at back, and take the springs off.

4th. Take each head separately and set cushion plates 1 1-4 inches from steel detaching roller. Then put second step of step gauge between the set screws and stand, and set nippers to segment to No. 19 gauge. Take each head separately until all have been set, replace the springs, and turn the pulley until the first row of needles comes under the nipper. It is very important to turn the needles under the nipper at this time, for if it is not done, when the comber is started the needles will be broken.

5th. When the needles come under the nipper, put 5-16, or the second step of the step-gauge, between the set screws and stand, and tighten on the top nuts or rods at back until the step-gauge drops out. Then tighten the bottom nuts.

6th. Try number 19 gauge between nippers and needles. If it is too close, draw off a little by means of the adjusting set screws.

7th. Set top comb from 18 to 21 gauge according to percentage in waste desired.

8th. Turn the pulley until the detaching cam brings the adjustable blocks to the lowest point, then set Blocks No. 21 gauge from the brass bearings to the end of the leather detaching roll.

9th. Dust everything thoroughly with whiting before starting.

A comber to give good results must be oiled and cleaned very carefully, and everything set over at frequent intervals. The needles must be kept in good condition and picked out frequently. They should especially be kept free of hooked ends. Like the ribbon-lap machine, the polished parts must be frequently polished in order to obtain satisfactory results.

Waste.—Waste for Peeler stock is usually from 15 to 17 per cent, and from Sea Island from 20 to 22. The simplest way to ascertain the per cent is to carefully remove all the stock, run the machine say half a minute, and carefully weigh in grains both waste and good cotton. Add the two weights together, and divide the number of grains by the sum. The quotient will be the per cent of waste.

Example.—The waste produced in half a minute is 45 grains, and the combed cotton 255 grains, what per cent of waste is removed?

$$45 + 255 = 300. \quad 45 \div 300 = 15 \text{ per cent.}$$

The amount of waste may be increased—

1st. By feeding later.

2d. By closing nippers later.

3d. By setting the top combs at greater angle.

4th. By setting the top combs nearer to fluted segments.

The waste may be either run into boxes, rolled on a rod or coiled in a can. In any case it is reworked into coarser numbers.

Draft.—There are two places where there is a considerable draft, and a number of others where there is a slight draft, just sufficient to keep the sliver under tension.

1st. Between the steel roller and the first calender roll. This is usually from 5 to 6.

2d. Between the back roller in the draw box, and the block or second calender roller. This is usually from 4 to 4 1-2. The total draft is from 20 to 33.

The draft constant (total draft) on a Mason comber is 424.3, on a Whiting comber 424.4, and on a Dobson and Barlow 476.1. These constants are for gears as usually sent out, but of course other gears may be used, and a different combination may result.

Production.—The production depends on the speed, weight of sliver, and the amount of waste removed. With 15 per cent allowed for waste, and 5 per cent for stoppages, the production will be as follows:

Nips Per Minute	Grains Per Yard of Combed Sliver											
	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	
75	37	39	41	43	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	
80	40	42	44	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	
85	42	44	46	48	50	53	55	57	59	61	63	
90	44	47	49	51	53	56	59	60	62	64	67	
95	47	49	52	54	56	59	61	63	66	68	70	
100	49	52	54	57	59	62	64	67	69	72	74	

GENERAL INFORMATION.

A 6-head comber occupies a space of 13ft.x3ft.-6in., and weighs about 3,000 pounds. They cost about \$700.00 each. The first ones offered to the public cost \$1,000.00 with an additional \$1,500.0 for royalty. American builders usually make them to take laps 8 3-4 inches wide, but English builders have them 7 1-2, 8 1-2 and 10 1-2 inches. All Heilmann combers are built almost exactly alike, regardless of the maker.

Combed yarns are much stronger and smoother than carded yarns, and at the present time are worth 6 cents more per pound. The difference depends a good deal on the price of cotton. As a large per cent of the value of combed yarn is in the waste which is taken from the material, high-priced cotton means high-priced waste.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NUMBERING OF COTTON YARN.

Until the cotton passes the drawing frame, the system of numbering or weighing involves only the weight per yard which on the lapper is expressed in ounces, and afterwards in grains. After the cotton leaves the drawing frame, at each subsequent process it is drawn finer and finer and the weight of one yard is too delicate a matter to be accurately determined. It is customary to take the weight of 12 yards up to the spinning frame or mule, and afterwards 120 yards, or a multiple of it. The whole system is based on the fact that if 840 yards weigh one pound, the yarn or roving is called No. 1. If it takes twice 840 yards, or three times, or ten times, to make a pound, the number is 2, 3 or 10. If the stock is roving, it is called 2, 3 or 10 hank. If it is thread it is called number 2, 3 or 10. In England, it is referred to as counts. There is no difference whatever in the system of measuring roving and yarn. The term hank has two meanings which must not be confused. It may refer as above to the number of roving, or it may mean a definite length of stock, which is 840 yards. Of course there is a similarity in the two meanings, as number 10 hank roving contains 10 hanks (10x840), but number 1 hank roving and one hank of roving or yarn may be the same and may be entirely different.

The table of weight is composed entirely of the avoirdupois table and partly of Troy, and is as follows:

437 1/2 grains (Troy)=1 oz. (avoirdupois).

16 ozs.=1 lb. (avoirdupois).

7,000 grains (Troy)=1 lb. (avoirdupois).

As said above, it is customary in weighing roving to take 12 yards, which is 1-70th of a hank, and for weight to take as a basis 100 grains, which is 1-70th of a pound (7,000 grains). Twelve yards of yarn is too small a quantity, so we take 120 yards (1-7th of a hank) and 1,000 grains (1-7th of a pound). If, then, we have the weight of 12 yards of roving, and wish to find the number, we have only to divide it into 100; or, if we have the weight of 120 yards of yarn and wish to find the number, we have only to divide it into 1,000. Thus, if 12 yards of roving weigh 16 grains, $100 \div 16 = 6.25$, which is the hank roving. If it were yarn instead of roving, of course 6.25 would be the number of yarn, but we would take 120 yards and divide it into 1,000, which is the same so far as results are concerned.

(To be continued.)

COTTON MACHINERY

BY

SPECIALISTS

POTTER & JOHNSTON MACHINE CO., - Pawtucket, R. I.
Pickers and Revolving Flat Cards

WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO., - Woonsocket R. I.
Drawing and Roving Frames

FALES & JENKS MACHINE CO., - - - Pawtucket, R. I.
Ring Spinning and Twisting Frames

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE CO., - - - Pawtucket, R. I.
Spooling and Winding Machinery

T. C. ENTWISTLE CO., - - - - - Lowell, Mass.
Warping and Beaming Machinery

J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent : : : : : : : : : Charlotte, North Carolina

1112 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

Cotton Goods in Russia

(Continued from Page 3.)

pound, is paid 35.6 kopecks (18.3 cents) per piece of 45 1-2 yards, and he usually weaves one piece per day on each loom, running at a speed of 220 picks per minute. The present market is making it more profitable to spin than to weave, as the price of yarn is about 4 or 5 cents per pound above the cost of production.

Methods of Selling—Profits in the Industry.

The larger mills sell their products through their own stores and warehouses in the large cities. Others sell through brokers, who charge a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. There are no special rules among the manufacturers governing prices or conditions of sale. Contracts are usually made for 8 months, and the terms are sometimes 6 and sometimes 12 months, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The cotton industry has enjoyed great prosperity in Russia, and five or ten years ago profits of 30, 40 and 50 per cent were not unusual. In 1905 and 1906, however, the mills suffered considerably from the prevailing disturbances, and in 1907 and since that year the increased cost of cotton has diminished the earnings. The president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association stated that the average earnings in the past 10 years had been a little over 7 1-2 per cent. This, however, is the amount distributed to shareholders; the actual profits have been more. The depression in the industry in

all parts of the world has certainly not embarrassed the Russian manufacturers to the same extent as those in either the United States or England, and no appreciable curtailment of production has taken place. The failure of the crops in 1911 is expected to affect the industry, and the recent fall in the price of cotton will hurt those manufacturers who have on hand a large supply of cotton bought at high prices. However, the Russian industry seems to be on a sound basis and in all of the mills visited I heard no complaint as to conditions. Under the ample protection afforded by the tariff, cotton manufacturing will probably continue to grow in Russia to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand for cotton goods.

Use of Waste.

In Russia practically all the cotton mills work up their waste, while in some districts there are mills devoted exclusively to the manufacture of waste products. It is not always advisable or profitable for a small mill to attempt to work up the waste produced; the larger the mill the more economical it becomes. Russian mills are nearly all large and, moreover, are generally equipped to manufacture a wide range of yarn and cloth; it is easy therefore, to use the waste in the coarser counts and cheap fabrics. Furthermore, nearly all the mills operate mule spinning, and it is on the mule frame that waste can be most advantageously spun, because the material consists of short and

varying lengths of fiber and can not be spun on the ring frame without excessive twist.

In the Lodz district of Poland the manufacture of waste products is an important branch of the cotton industry. Not only is the waste from Russian mills utilized, but large quantities of strippings, fly, and comber waste are imported, chiefly from England. The total quantity of imported waste consumed in Poland in 1910 was 475,008 poods (17,153,896 pounds); the consumption in the central district was 106,094 poods (3,831,351 pounds), and in the Baltic district only 15,710 poods (567,332 pounds).

The system of machinery usually employed in the condenser, as opposed to the coiler system, and a number of the mills have all the equipment necessary for spinning yarn of low numbers from such waste as sweepings, motes, fly, strippings, scavenger, and hard waste. The combined opener and picker used is about 12 feet long and 30 inches wide, and is made in England. It is very similar in operation to a regular cotton-mill picker, except that the beaters, of which there are usually three, consist of cylinder about 18 inches in diameter fitted with a number of short projecting spikes. All sorts of waste are fed into the machine and the action of the beaters and the strong draft of air separate the fiber from the dirt in the case of motes, sweepings, fly, and similar waste, and take out the twist in hard waste and tear it up so that it can be rework-

ed. Often the various kinds of waste are not separated but are run in together in order to obtain a better mixing.

In some cases the waste after being thus prepared is put in a general mixing of low-grade cotton in the proportion of about 1 to 19 and is made into coarse yarns, ranging in number from 6s to 14s, through the ordinary processes of spinning. In several of the mills visited, however, there was a complete special equipment for spinning waste. The cards used, which are simply modifications of the woolen card system, consist of a breaker and a finisher working together. The stock from the picker is sometimes fed on an apron or through a hopper and sometimes from laps. The slivers as they come from the cards, wound on spools, are carried direct to the mule without going through any intermediate processes and are there spun into yarn. The mules are without draft rollers and the sliver passes through only one set of self-weighted rolls and is delivered direct to the spindle.

The reporter of a Los Angeles paper recently called at the home of the bride's parents to learn the particulars of the wedding.

As the mother answered the door bell, he said: "Good morning. I came to get some of the details of the wedding. I represent the Golden Star."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the mother. "They are all gone. You ought to have come last night. They ate every crumb."

Mill Heating

(Continued from last week)

The heaters for this system are generally placed so that steam can be taken directly from the boilers, and if possible, they are situated above them to allow for the use of a gravity system for returning the drip or condensation. If the whole or part of the heating coils are designed for the use of exhaust steam, it must be remembered that in order to utilize the heat from such (if it is used at atmospheric pressure) the temperature of the water in the circulating system must be kept below 212 degrees, or no heat will be absorbed therefrom, and if severe weather a temperature higher than this is desired exhaust steam cannot be utilized. In case of accident to the power for driving the circulating pump, the hot water system is seriously crippled, as any attempt to use steam temporarily in pipes usually filled with water and containing, as they do, numberless low places or "pockets," is almost sure to result in broken fittings and other damage caused by "water hammer." This exigency when occurring with a steam or vacuum system is taken care of without any particular risk or trouble, the only change needed in case of a break-down on the pump being to raise the pressure enough to cause a circulation without a vacuum and discharge the condensation through the "emergency drip" valve.

In some places the hot water system is supplied with heat from heaters installed in the exhaust pipe of condensing engines, and the amount of heat imparted to them regulated by changing the vacuum with which the engines are working. This is feasible if all the steam exhausted can be utilized, but if any more is made and discharged at a reduced vacuum the waste is considerable, as vacuum applies to the engine throughout its entire stroke the same as "mean effective pressure," and the loss of a few pounds in a cylinder of large size means a great loss in the power generated from a given quantity of steam.

The "indirect" or fan system of heating has been exploited most strenuously by its advocates for many years and is used to a considerable extent in textile plants, although the results obtained have not always come up to the expectations of those interested, and while it has been very successful in some lines of work, the impression seem to grow that it is comparatively expensive both in first cost and operation. This system consists of a set of heating coils arranged in any convenient place, through which fresh air is drawn by a circulating fan and then discharged into the rooms.

As the entire volume of air in a room is renewed every few minutes its condition is under perfect control, and with proper manipulation, a combined ventilating and heating system may be obtained. This accounts for the great favor in which

this system is held for heating public buildings, etc., where by the use of "mixing dampers" and other appliances an atmosphere may be secured which is not only comfortable but wholesome. The feature of a constantly changing atmosphere, however, is not desirable in textile manufacturing, as it is very difficult to maintain a condition under which the materials in process may be worked to the best advantage with too free connections with the outdoor air.

The principle of introducing the air into a room by the fan method necessitates a continuous motion of the air, a fresh quantity entering and a corresponding quantity leaving, which carries not only the impurities, but heat which must be made up by heat in the entering volume, or the temperature cannot be kept constant. Therefore, an excessive amount of heat has to be supplied, as compared with other systems, to give the same heating results, which proves that the impression alluded to in regard to expensive operation is not altogether imaginary.

In certain departments of a textile plant in which the processes of boiling or drying are carried on, and where a great amount of moisture is liberated, there is an excellent field for the fan system, and, in fact, it is the only one that can perform the duties of removing the vapors and moisture successfully. This may be used alone or in combination with permanent heating coils, the main requisite being to build up a light pressure in the room sufficient to force out through any openings the vapor-laden air and supply in its place warm dry air, which, in turn, may absorb the moisture and pass out.

When this idea is carried out to its fullest extent it is known as the "plenum" system, and in rooms so equipped, it is possible to carry on work involving processes which liberate poisonous gases or vapors, as well as moisture, without injuring the interior of the building or causing discomfort to the operatives.

The question of quality of heat in regard to its being agreeable to the senses in one which has received little or no attention when considered in connection with textile mills, although it has been thought quite important in selecting a system for public buildings and residences.

As every one knows, the heat from a closed stove or open grate burning wood which imparts no disagreeable gases is much more comfortable than that from any system heated by steam. The reason, however, has not been clear, and at the present time, there is much difference of opinion and uncertainty in regard to it.

The advocates of the fan or indirect system claim that the heat supplied by this arrangement is more comfortable, the dry baking feature of high pressure direct heat being less in evidence. That this is a more or less fallacious argument was proven several years ago, in

THE SEYDEL MANUFACTURING CO. JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings
PHILADELPHIA

FOR ALL TEXTILES

Soaps and Softeners
ATLANTA

KALLE & CO., Inc.

530-36 Canal Street, New York

SPECIALTIES:

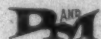
Indigo K. G.---Thion Indigo Blue B. P.
Bengaline B.

Vat Colors---Thio Indigo Colors

All Kinds of Sulphur, Direct and Basic Colors on Cotton

Danker & Marston

BOSTON, MASS.

 Gum Tragasol used in connection with starch lays and agglutinates the fibre and strengthens the warp, and you'd find it so on one good trial.

A. Klipstein & Company

664 Greenwich Street, New York City

Ciba Colors

Sulphur Colors

Cibanon Colors

Direct Colors

Indigo

Sizing and Finishing Materials

Varnish Makers Supplies

Paint Manufacturers Supplies

CHEMICALS OF ALL KINDS

Alizain Oil

Mazola Oil

Cutch for Cotton Dyeing

Tannin Materials

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

17 East Fourth St.

Charlotte, N. C.

one instance where a wood manufacturing concern desired to equip a new apparatus and avoid, if possible, the dry uncomfortable heat which was the cause of much complaint from the workmen in the original plant having the ordinary direct steam system.

The fan system was installed, but much to the surprise of every one, the rooms were much more "stuffy" and uncomfortable than in the rooms served by the old system.

The theory that hot water heat is superior to steam in regard to quality is also advanced and quite generally believed, which, together with that in relation to other systems, is a mistaken idea based on the belief that there is a possible difference in the heat imparted, when in reality the quality depends upon the condition into which the heat is discharged and not on the heat itself.

That heat of a certain kind when introduced into a room is the means of improving the air and obstructing ventilation cannot be true is attested by the fact that a room without heat or ventilation and unoccupied by anything will after being closed for a time have the same stuffy feeling which prevails when the supposed objectionable heating element is present.

According to the results of extensive experiments carried on in Germany, it has been found that the quality of heat in a room is directly dependent upon the quantity and nature of the dust particles present and which if they are of an organic nature will decompose into gas when in contact with heating surfaces from a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit, or higher. The quantity of these is seldom sufficient to really poison the air, but their presence is often noticeable by the disagreeable odor imparted.

The investigations further showed that the dust collected in certain parts of a room, being precipitated on account of moisture contained or having greater specific gravity than the floating dry particles, would decompose with less heat than those in suspension, and gases from them would become noticeable at a temperature as low as 190 degrees. This we have here a solution of the puzzle in regard to the quality of heat obtained from different systems, for in carrying out this line of thought it is evident that in a system where the heated surfaces are directly in contact with the atmosphere of the room, the lower the temperature carried in them the less dust decomposed and the less injurious gases liberated. This accounts for the superiority of the low pressure steam or hot water systems over the pressure.

With the indirect system another condition is present which offsets partly the advantage of having the heated surfaces outside, as the atmosphere is kept in a more agitated state, causing the dust particles to be deposited where a moderate amount of heat will decompose them and also carry more in suspension than when the air is in a more quiet state, as with the direct system.

In the case of the wood working plant mentioned the enhanced agitation not only caused more gases to

form (as the system was installed for a high pressure steam supply for heating the coils), but, assisted by the agitation of revolving shafting and pulleys, carried an increased quantity of the wood dust always present in works of this kind in suspension and rendered the air almost unbearable.

Had this system been installed in a public building, or where very little dust is present, and provided with mixing gates, etc., for conditioning the air properly, most excellent results would have been obtained not on account of the different quality of the "heat," but because the arrangement of the system and the principle of its operation would in this case have assisted in reducing the amount of decomposed dust particles to the minimum.

The custom, which is prevalent in many manufacturing plants using direct heating, of placing the coils upon the ceiling of the rooms (while being about the only practical way for several reasons) is one which tends to produce some discomfort on the part of the operatives who work under them, and although having no connection with the other causes for producing an uncomfortable atmosphere, it can be readily understood that the coils if heated by low pressure steam or hot water would be far less objectionable than those using high pressure steam and an accompanying high temperature. — Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Synthetic Colors.

Marvelous, indeed, are the results of science, for the colors used in dyeing fabrics, and which were considered indispensable, have been supplanted by artificial colors, until there is hardly a dye which has not been successfully reproduced in synthetic manufacture; besides other dyes, indigo has been produced synthetically, which has almost driven the vegetable dye from use. Even the Tyrian Purple from the little murex has been reproduced, and thanks to the skill of our chemists, these and all synthetic colors used for dyes are being perfected until there can be no charge brought against them, that they fail to endure as long as desired. This result has been secured only after long experimentation, and recognition of the uses and requirements of the fabrics. It is a testimonial to the efficiency of the chemists that the products of their laboratories have proved their worth sufficiently to be adopted by the Turkish dyers and rug makers, although by so doing they will, sooner or later, deprive the commercial world of the secrets of the dyers, who handed down through their families to succeeding generations the secrets of the combinations, and these may become lost by the dying out of the calling of the dyer.

In view of this circumstance, it should be incumbent on the curators of antiquities to secure the formulae of the dyes of the Orient, which have been depended on for so many centuries to insure the charming combinations so desired in the rugs of the East. — Textile American.

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

Send for Sample



Independence is our motto, and we have no connection with any other Ring Traveler Company.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

AMOS M. BOWEN, Pres.

159 Aborn St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



A. H. Washburn, President

F. H. Washburn, Treas. & Manager

WASHBURN PRESS

(RAY PRINTING CO.)

Commercial, Halftone and Color Printing

Engraving, Embossing and Lithographing

BLANK BOOKS AND SPECIAL RULED BLANKS
MADE TO ORDER

28 West Trade Street
Phone 342

Charlotte, N. C.

The Logical Location for Textile Mills

The three absolutely necessary commodities for operating successfully a textile mill are POWER, RAW MATERIAL and LABOR.

If your mill is located in a Southeastern State on one of the many CHEAP WATER POWERS which abound in that locality—where cotton is delivered at your factory doors by growers—where intelligent LABOR IS PLENTIFUL and living expenses low, you will realize larger dividends than would be possible with your factory located in any other part of the country.

If you contemplate establishing an industry, we would be pleased to give further and full information regarding location along the Southern Railway System.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Carding Indian Cotton

WHEN the lap is submitted to the action of the card it is presumed to have been cleaned and opened, notwithstanding the fact that it has not been freed from all impurities. The amount of the latter is not, as a rule, larger, and as the pickers are being improved from time to time this trouble is diminishing. In consequence of the manner in which the cotton has been dealt with in the prior processes, it is not in a fit state to be passed on to the drawing and spinning frames without having passed through the card in the first instance, as there are in the lap numerous short fibres, the complete removal of which must be effected if good yarn is to be produced. The better the yarn, the higher price it will command, and the more successful the mill will be in every way, both for its owners and the operatives that work in it. The process now becomes one of cleaning, by the clearing away of any motes and short fibres that remain. It must not be taken for granted that the fibres are laid in parallel order in the web which comes from the carding machine, this being only partially effected. A twisted strand of cotton which has a certain strength that arises to a large degree from the number of fibres in its cross section is an example of this. The length of the staple has an important bearing on the matter, as it permits of the successive sets of fibres comprised in a length of yarn being more readily twisted, but in the greater part it is the individual strength of each fibre in a strand of yarn, which imparts its strength to it accordingly, the greater the number of fibres in any cross section the greater will be its strength. Broadly speaking, says a writer in "The Indian Textile Journal," this is accurate, and its influence upon the carding is clear.

The yarn finally spun depends with respect to its evenness upon the roving frame from which it is twisted, the roving depends upon the drawing frame sliver, and the drawing upon the card sliver. It is essential for the success of a card that the lap, when it is submitted to it, should be in as perfect a condition as can possibly be obtained.

All impurities which can be dealt with by the beating action of the scutcher should be removed, and the only work which the card teeth should be required to perform should be the removal of short fibres and impurities which cannot be detached during picking save at the cost of breaking the fibres. When the delicacy of the points of the card clothing is considered, it is clear that it is wrong to expect them to remove heavy impurities. The lap should, in addition, be very even in weight.

The methods employed in the scutcher for the regulation of the passage of the cotton, so that thick parts are beaten out, are not met with in the card, and with respect to any inequalities that exist in the lap no method is available by which they can be removed in the process of carding, though they are somewhat lessened prior to its being coiled in the sliver can. The end of the lap is presented to the action of the licker-in teeth at a uniform rate, and should one part of the lap be thinner than another, a smaller number of fibres will be eliminated during each revolution of the licker-in than when the thicker part is being submitted to the same action, so during the time the cylinder is revolving the number of fibres submitted to it varies according to the thickness of the lap. Presuming that the cylinder is filled with cotton, it will not retain a greater number of fibres at one time than another, and so when these are transferred to the doffer the number on its surface will vary in a similar way. If the variations in the lap were great and lasting, this circumstance could be readily proved, but as the variation in thickness of the lap at the present time is not so great, and as the thin places are not of good length, it is not easy to discover their effects. Speaking generally, the irregularities of the lap are largely reproduced in the card sliver, and an uneven lap cannot in any way tend to help the production of a regular card sliver; on the contrary, it prevents it.

When the right feed plate is employed, according to the length of the staple, it is impossible to set the

feed plate too close so long as you do not come in contact with the points of the licker-in. For example, when using a three-quarter inch staple, the distance between the nip of feed roller and the bite of the licker-in tooth is short, and when using a one-inch cotton the feed plate is set so that the distance between the nip and the bite is greater; when using a 1 3/4-inch staple the distance is still greater, which permits of each feed plate being set the same distance from the licker-in without injuring the fibre.

So far as concerns the action of the licker-in tooth, there is a dual operation continually going on, namely a clearing and a combing or straightening of the fibres. In consequence of the shape which the teeth possess, and the way in which they are set, there is no risk of their getting choked. When the points of the licker-in wire strike the extending end of the lap, they pass through it at such a speed that the heavy attaching impurities are knocked down, and to some extent eliminated. Simultaneously the teeth eliminate the fibres that have been loosened enough, but those which are not so ready for detaching are merely divided, and combed by the quickly revolving teeth. So after a few revolutions of the licker-in, the end of the lap is so far straightened and combed out that the elimination of the fibres is much easier. It is clear that the preparation of the lap in this way would be much more perplexing if so great a length of fibre extended beyond the nipping point that there was any possibility of the cotton being removed in tufts of considerable size. This separate detachment of the fibres is assisted by the feed plate, and, when thoroughly effected, is very important in lessening the work thrown on to the cylinders and flat teeth. The full benefit of the present feed plate is gotten only when the surface from which the fibre is struck is of special contour, and made to meet the requirements of the staple of cotton which is being manufactured.

If a short-staple cotton is being worked, the space between the inner face of the feed plate and the tips

of the licker-in teeth is very small, and the projection of the fibres over the nose of the feed plate is at once followed by the combing action of the teeth already named. If the staple of the cotton worked is longer, the extreme end of the fibres can be attacked at a greater distance from the nip of the feed roller, and, it being well to comb out the cotton as mentioned, the nose of the feed plate is shaped to admit of this being done. The gradual and not too sudden detachment of the fibres is what is required, and to effect this the action of the licker-in teeth in combing out the lap is very useful. When the detailed removal of the fibres is referred to, it is not meant that they are struck from the end of the lap singly, because they are removed in numbers simultaneously, and owing to the method of setting the teeth on the licker-in, the work of removal never ends. This will be seen if a card is examined while it is at work. The condition of the detached fibres is such that they are readily taken up by the cylinder teeth in their revolution.

More depends upon the feeding of the cotton to the cylinder than one might at first imagine. Presuming the fibres to have been delivered to the cylinder, it is well to get a clear understanding of the treatment they go through before they are finally stripped from the doffer. It is essential to know something of the construction of the fibre itself to understand clearly the treatment it receives by a revolving flat card. Even when the cotton fibre is drawn straight, it takes little to twist it up again, and this causes much difficulty in carding. It is not easy for the licker-in to feed enough cotton to the cylinder to enable the latter to be always taking up fibres. The number of teeth on the licker-in and cylinder, and their respective speeds, make it practically impossible for each point on the cylinder to take up at each revolution one fibre, which it is theoretically supposed to do. A correctly made card tooth should grip the fibre for a short distance only, and the hold which it retains will depend largely on the keen point of the card tooth, that is, on the angle at which it is

(Continued on Next Page)

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Textile Editors.

It is worthy of note that the only three textile papers in the State are all edited by A. & M. graduates. The Textile Bulletin is owned and edited by David Clark of the class of 1895. D. H. Hill, Jr., of the class of 1909 is assistant editor of The Bulletin. A. E. Escott, 1906, is editor of the Mill News and G. G. Simpson has charge of the editorial work in the Textile Manufacturer.—Charlotte Observer.

Cotton-Mill Directory of India.

The Bombay Millowners' Association has issued a newly revised list of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on June 30, 1911. Counsel Edwin S. Cunningham forwards a copy of this for the benefit of American manufacturers. It is filed at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, where it may be copied.

Red Flag on Spinning.

Editor:

I have had letters from several friends of mine who are overseers of spinning, asking me to suggest a sure way to make section men take more interest in their work and keep up the broken back ends. I do not know but one way and that is to adopt the red flag system similar to the one they have in the weave room.

Have the spinners to raise them for ends broke back and in that way the section man will do his best to keep them down.

Attach a red flag to the creel board of each frame and instruct the spinner to raise it for a broke back end so everybody can see the flag and I guarantee that the section men will keep them down if they are any good at all.

J. H. A.

Exhaust Steam.

The amount of benefit which can be realized from the exhaust steam from engines, turbines, or steam pumps depend entirely upon the size of a plant, and the nature of the work carried on, and were it not for this fact, the question of its proper utilization would be a simple one. In a mill making grey cottons only, without any departments for coloring, finishing or mercerizing, the bulk of the steam generated goes for power; the only other purposes for which it can be used being for slacking, heating the building (which calls for service only about six months in the year), and heating the feed water used in the boilers. For making the power in this class of mill, the compound condensing engine, or standard multistage turbine is generally used, and all "other purpose" steam is taken from the boilers direct. If standard high pressure engines are used,

which discharge their steam at atmospheric pressure, the exhaust steam becomes a by-product, which is available for heating purposes in place of direct or high pressure steam, and although this would seem the more economical system, it is not always part of this by-product can be utilized by using the engines; the advantages obtained by their use varying according to the working conditions.—Fiber & Fabric.

Weights of Cotton Bales.

New Orleans, Nov. 9.—Secretary Hester today issued a statement of weights of 3,419,192 bales of cotton handled at outports and overland to American manufacturers outside of the cotton belt during September and October, showing an average weight per bale of 522.92, against 521.11 pounds for the same period last year. The figures are:

Texas ports, 544.90, against 530.59; Louisiana ports 523.49, against 531.72 last year; Alabama ports 540.57, against 514.55; Georgia ports 513.40, against 518.26 last year. South Carolina ports 497, against 495 last year; North Carolina ports 489, against 498 last year; Virginia ports 495, against 495 last year; Tennessee, etc., 527.82, against 528.20 last year.

The Carding of Indian Cotton.

(Continued from Page 8.)
bent between the foundation and the points.

Some experts hold the view that it would be fatal to good carding if the cylinder had taken up so many fibres that every tooth was charged, and that it is when such a condition is approached that a cylinder becomes overcharged, and its work gets bad. It is essential that a certain freedom from restraint should be left to the fibres; otherwise they could not be effectively treated by the card flats, for it is clear that if a fibre were embedded in a mesh of others it could not be easily raised from the surface so as to be combed along its free portion; and in this lies the strength and weakness of carding. The strength lies in the fact of the fibre being easily drawn through the card teeth by the flats, or easily lifted by them, and cleared. Unless this freedom existed, not only would the actual work of carding be badly done, but there would be a great risk of their rupture or fracture, due to the excess of power needed to detach them.

An example of this is when the card cylinder becomes faced up. It has naturally lost its carding qualities and at once begins to load very heavily with a mass of cotton, and it is impossible to set the doffer close enough to free the cylinder of its load, which results in bad carding generally, very cloudy and neppy. There are numerous causes of this, such as getting the card flats too close to the points of the cylinder

clothing, setting the doffer too close to the cylinder, or it may occur where a card grinder tries to see how close he can set the back plate, or front bottom plate; but in most cases this trouble happens through the cylinder screen at the back having been set in contact with the cylinder clothing to such an extent as to have ground holes completely through the under-casing.

There is quite a difference in the grinding and setting of a new card, and of a card which has been working for a few years, and it will benefit the mill overseer to know the setting on the last-named card. First putting himself in the place of the card grinder, he should go around in the morning and see that all his cards are in good condition for work. Then take out the feed of card that he is able to grind that day; next, as soon as possible, have the cylinder and doffer stripped, again starting up the card to clean off all the flat strips. Then again strip the cylinder and doffer, brush them out by hand, stop the card, and clean it thoroughly; next put on the traverse wheel grinders, carefully setting them at each end of the card with a No. 5/1000 gauge. Then start up the card, first setting the grinder to the cylinder so that occasionally a spark may be seen; next treat the doffer in the same manner. This being done, put on a cross belt to run the flats their regular way, and by doing so prevent any accumulation of grinder dust, or short fibres at the top edge of the stripper plate. This acts also as a preventive of ignition. Having got this card grinding, reset the cards from which the grinders have lately been taken. First take away the feed plate, then take the licker-in out, but not until you have set it to the cylinder, to 10/1000. Take out your cylinder under-casing, have it well cleaned and polished either by whiting, or black lead, next put the under-casing back again, setting the back top edge to 34/1000, using 29/1000 to make certain it is not any closer. At the centre set exactly the same, but in the front of the casing—that is, the side nearest the doffer—set this to edge 5/16 inch from the cylinder, as this is one place where the longest fibres are knocked out, and laid under the doffer. Should the casing at this point be set too close, it does harm. Then, see that the back plate is set to 24/1000, and as this plate on most cards is fastened to small concentric bands it is supposed to be set at the same distance at the top edge. Now put the licker-in in place, screwing down the caps of the licker-in bearings, and again make sure that the licker-in is still set to a No. 10 gauge. Then proceed to set the licker-in under-casing, which should always be set according to the production and quality of the carding, which varies anywhere from 34/1000 to 5/16"; but regardless of quantity or quality, it is absolutely necessary to set the mote knives

as close to the points of the licker-in as possible without coming in contact. Now adjust the feed plate, and set to the licker-in 7/1000, using a No. 5 gauge for clearance. Next proceed to the doffer, which must be very carefully set. First set the doffer to the cylinder to a No. 7 gauge, then turn the cylinder slowly to find the very highest place; now turn the doffer around slowly also to find the highest place, and having got the two highest points on both cylinders and doffer together, set to a No. 5. The same rule applies to both ends of cards for a distance of 18 inches from each end. Next set the front bottom plate to 34/1000, using 29/1000 for clearance, the same applying to the lower edge of the flat stripper plate. Set the top edge according to the percentage of strips required, which is usually 3½ per cent for coarse work, 5 per cent for medium and 7 per cent for pure carding.

Now proceed to set the fly comb to 10/1000, using No. 7 gauge for clearance. After this commence to set the flats. In the first place loosen or lower the support brackets between first, second and third setting brackets on each side of the card. Set the flats at the centre of the flexible on each side for coarse in medium carding ton 10/1000; turn the same flat to the front, setting brackets, where also set to 10/1000, then to the front support bracket, where the same gauge is applied. From there the same flat is turned to the No. 1 setting bracket, which is nearest the licker-in. Here also set to 10/1000, then carry the same flat to the back support bracket, where adjust the flexible in a light manner, as before; then the same flat must be turned back to No. 1, where it is often found that at this point the flat is further away than when first set; but re-adjust it to 10/1000, carry the at back to the support bracket, making certain the setting is true, apply the same to the centre bracket, also the front support bracket, and the No. 3 setting bracket which is at the block shaft. Try to have all the settings of the card completed before noon, and make it a principle to stay for a matter of five or ten minutes, and turn the cylinder as fast as possible to make sure it is quite free. Deal with the doffer in the same manner. When this work has been done the card is ready for oiling, belting up and starting to work.—Textile American.

Certainly It Did.

"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?" asked one man of his friend.

"Sure," was the answer. "Did you think it would go through?"—Ex-

He Was Short.

Vy don't you speak ter yer friend at der oder end of der car?"

"Smush! She ain't paid her fare yet."—Exact.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union	2.00
Single copies10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1914, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14

Our Traveling Representatives.

W. R. Ennis, Jr., and T. C. Gore are now traveling as representatives of the Southern Textile Bulletin. Mr. Ennis is traveling in North and South Carolina, while Mr. Gore is covering Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee and as the result of their work our subscription list is climbing at a rapid rate.

As the Southern Textile Bulletin is operated upon a strictly pay-in-advance basis and it is our policy to discontinue all subscriptions at expiration unless they are renewed, we naturally drop a considerable number each month and our traveling representatives always find many who wish to renew and also a large number of new subscribers.

Not only are our traveling representatives useful in maintaining a large subscription list, but they keep us in close touch with the practical men in the mills and we are therefore better able to operate a live and interesting journal.

We appreciate courtesies that are shown our representatives and any assistance that is given them in securing subscribers.

The Election.

The prediction, two years ago of the election of a Democratic President pledged to a downward revision of the tariff, would have caused consternation in manufacturing circles and disaster and ruin would have been prophesy.

We have just witnessed the election of Woodrow Wilson, who is pledged to a downward revision of the tariff and there has been no disturbance of business or manufacturing conditions and the outlook is for continued prosperity.

There is a reason, of course, for such a wonderful change of opinion within the last two years and it can be traced to an overwhelming public sentiment to the effect that the tariff question should be and will be removed from politics and placed upon a business basis. No legislative body will pass a tariff that will ruin any great industry of the country, if they have before them accurate and reliable data showing that such a tariff will enable the foreign manufacturer to enter one market and sell at a price at which the American manufactur-

er can not live in competition.

The trouble has been, in many cases, that the American manufacturers have misrepresented facts and have cried before they were hit and the public have come to the point that they refuse to believe any statement made by the manufacturers.

In our opinion there is but one sensible solution to the tariff question and that is a non-partisan tariff board, composed of experts who shall examine into costs of manufacture both in this country and abroad and place the facts before Congress.

The public is willing to grant to the manufacturers a reasonable protection, but there is a strong sentiment against the graft tariff which has been maintained upon some articles.

All three political parties and all three presidential candidates declared themselves in favor of some form of tariff board and there is every reason to expect that the next Congress will establish some permanent organization.

There is a firm belief that no reduction in the tariff on cotton goods and yarns will be made until the new tariff board has been formed and has had time to complete the investigations which were begun by the recent board.

When the cotton tariff is taken up, the cotton manufacturers should not contend for a higher tariff that can honestly be alleged to be necessary and if they meet the issue squarely we do not believe they will have anything to fear from the administration of Woodrow Wilson.

On some lines of cotton goods the tariff is not too high and on a few it is not high enough but we do know that there are other lines that can stand a reduction without injury to the industry.

The report of the recent tariff board showed that we could compete in the markets of the world upon certain export sheeting and drills and since that report was made there has been an increase of 17 1/2 per cent in the ring spinning wages of England which give us a still further advantage on those goods. The Southern cotton manufacturers should not demand more protection than is honestly needed upon coarse goods, but they should ask that the tariff on the finer goods be maintained or advanced to the basis of legitimate protection.

In any event nothing is to be feared before the session of Congress which begins December, 1913 for it is not likely that Woodrow Wilson will call a special session.

Building New Mills.

The days of 10,000 and 20,000 spindle mills are gone. Modern manufacturing places such plants in the discard, and while one of either size might be put through, there are long chances against it, as overhead and general expense is so much out of proportion between the 20,000-spindle plant and the 50,000-spindle plant, that the former is not given much consideration when new mills are considered.

Nowadays there is very little encouragement to start a mill with a construction debt. Money in hand to build, equip and start up with at least four weeks' supply of everything needed, all paid for, is the modern way. Investors want quick returns in dividends, and the old way of small capitalization and a three or four years wait to work off the debt before dividends, is very unpopular.

We believe that as long as a yard of foreign-made cloth comes into this country there is room for more mills, and while we may get a bitter lesson, in the end, America for the Americans will come pretty close to meeting the views of a majority of our people and new mills will go up and capable men will achieve their fondest wish and build their own mills.—Fiber and Fabric.

Export Demand Increasing.

Further orders are coming forward in the export end of the cotton goods market from China, Red Sea and India. Authorities in the trade state that there is more doing this month than has been the case in some time, and the outlook is very much brighter. China merchants have not only sent forward further orders for sheetings, but have also been in the market for cotton flannels. The amount of goods charged to China account for the week just closed has been very satisfactory, and authorities in this market state that conditions in that country are rapidly getting back to normal. Sheetings have been in good demand, especially in the lighter weights, and a very fair volume of business has been put through.

Full prices have been paid on all of the goods taken, and the orders coming forward have served to stiffen up the market to quite an extent.

Further orders are looked for, and advices from China indicate the stocks have been moved to quite some extent, and the large accumulations which were feared, would hold China orders back for some time, do not appear to be a large as reported. Red Sea buyers are sending forward quite a few inquiries, and are also placing a moderate amount of business. Various ports, which were closed during the war between Turkey and Italy, are now open, and the accumulations at Aden and other distributing points are being moved out steadily.

India has been in the market again for further supplies of standard drills, deliveries being mostly for next January on the orders placed.—New York Commercial.

BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

DOUGLAS & CO'S. MILL STARCHES.

CARDS,
DRAWING,COTTON
MILL MACHINERYSPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.COMBERS,
LAP MACHINESMULES,
LOOMS.

PERSONAL NEWS

Frank Russell is now machinist at the Manchester Mills, Macon, Ga.

O. H. Moore is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Harden Mfg. Co., Worth, N. C.

L. B. Hines has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

J. F. Brooks has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Mill.

J. H. Merritt has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga.

J. C. Dugard, of Macon, Ga., is now overseer of spinning at the Walterboro (S. C.) Mills.

W. W. Linder has resigned as foreman of the Southern Spindle and Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Spears is now overseer of carding at the Munford (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

R. A. Farr has resigned as second hand in carding at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

W. L. Long, of Worth, N. C., is now night overseer at the Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

W. H. Broughton is now overseer of carding at the Humboldt (Tenn.) Mfg. Co.

C. V. James is now second hand in card room at the Kindley Cotton Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

Harold G. Smith has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

J. F. Hinson has resigned as machinist at the Buffalo Mill, Concord, N. C.

C. Crook has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

George Grice is now filling the position of overseer of spinning at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Bite Peeler has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Manchester Mills, Macon, Ga.

J. N. Blair has resigned as overseer of carding at the Manchester Mills, Macon, Ga.

A. T. Guy has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Pelzer (S. C.) Mills No. 4, and now has a similar position with the Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

Abe Oden has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Manchester Mills, Macon, Ga.

S. J. Hunter has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

B. J. Kringul, of Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Mills.

John Price has resigned as overseer of spinning at Winona, Miss. and is now with the Rhode Island Mills, Spray, N. C.

R. L. McCormick has resigned his position with the Albany (Ga.) Mills, and is now fixing looms at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

W. H. Broughton has been transferred from assistant superintendent to overseer of carding at the Humboldt (Tenn.) Mills.

W. H. Smith has been promoted from machinist to second hand in the machine shop at the Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.

J. T. Lomeny of Siluria, Ala., has accepted a position in the card room of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

J. J. Williams has been promoted from speeder hand to second hand in carding at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. V. Carpley has been promoted from section hand to second hand and card grinder at the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Thos. H. Quinn, of the Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the Cherryville (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

B. A. Kincaid has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Kindley Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

Yancey L. Yon of Barnesville, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Manchester Mills, Macon, Ga.

W. H. Owens has re-accepted his former position as overseer of the cloth room at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

C. J. Riddle, machinist at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has been transferred to a similar position at the Buffalo Mill of the same company.

W. G. Reynolds, superintendent of the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C., was visiting at Albemarle, N. C., last week.

W. T. Davis of Laurel, Miss., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Kansas City (Mo.) Cotton Mill.

Ben Brooks has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Knoxville Spinning Co., and become second hand in spinning at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

Albert Mehaffey has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Hartsville (S. C.) Mills.

C. C. Russell has been transferred from the speeder section to the slubber and drawing section of the card room of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

L. A. Starnes has been transferred from second hand in spinning to second hand in twisting and winding at the Kindley Cotton Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

F. M. Allen has resigned as loom fixer at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Springstein Mills of the same place.

E. J. Styers has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., and accepted a position with the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Thos. A. Ballard has been transferred from night overseer of carding and spinning to a similar position on the day run at the Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

F. M. Folk has resigned as overseer carding at the Chinnabee Mills, Talladega, Ala., and accepted a similar position at the Bonham (Tex.) Mills.

T. C. Whisnant has resigned as overseer of carding at the York Mills, Yorkville, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

J. H. Wilson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Prattville (Ala.) Mills, and accepted a similar position at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Thos. R. Morton has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., to become overseer of spinning and winding at the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

Superintendents and Overseers

Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co.

Fayetteville, N. C.

G. R. White Supt.
G. W. Brigman Carder & Spinner
R. R. Bradford Master Mechanic

Pell City Mfg. Co.

Pell City, Ala.

E. A. Thompson Supt.
J. O. Edwards Carder
E. W. Wright Spinner
J. C. Meehan Weaver
W. R. Thigpen Cloth Room
B. W. Locke Master Mechanic

Merrimack Mills.

Huntsville, Ala.

H. E. Bates Supt.
J. A. Adams Carder
G. W. Lehman Spinner
J. H. Bagwell Weaver
G. P. Pruitt Cloth Room
J. E. Lehman Master Mechanic

Banna Mfg. Co.

Goldville, S. C.

Geo. M. Wright Supt.
E. G. Waits Carder
J. I. Painter Spinner
J. H. Campbell Weaver
C. B. Donalds Cloth Room
W. T. Glenn Master Mechanic

Cannon Mfg. Co.

Concord, N. C.

W. L. Robinson Supt.
J. E. McGraw Carder
S. P. McLester Spinner
Geo. Gregg No. 3 Weaver
B. M. Howie No. 1 and 2 Weaver
Thos. Hawthorn Bleacher
L. D. Moore Cloth Room
C. A. Blackwelder Master Mechanic

Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.

Ware Shoals, S. C.

W. C. Cobb Supt.
R. F. Bagwell Asst. Supt.
A. F. Briggs Carder
R. F. Bagwell Spinner
P. B. Mitchell Weaver
A. E. Cobb Cloth Room
J. A. Shipes Spooling
Perry Garrison Master Mechanic
H. G. Bedenbaugh Asst. Electrician

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Aragon, Ga.—W. M. Turley has been employed by the Aragon Mills for the past several weeks painting the inside of the mills.

Fort Payne, Ala.—The Buster Brown Hosiery Mills have awarded the contract for the new machinery which they were recently reported as to add to their plant.

Brevard, N. C.—The Brevard Cotton Mills, it is reported, are considering a substantial increase in their equipment. At present they are operating 41,000 spindles.

Lilleville, N. C.—There is a movement on foot here to organize a company to build a cotton mill. The new company, it is reported, will have a capital stock of \$250,000.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Woolen Mills will add 24 new broad looms. It is the intention of the company to eventually displace all the old looms with new broad looms.

South Pittsburgh, Tenn.—The addition to the Aycock Hosiery Mills, mentioned some time ago, is about complete. This will provide employment to more than 100 operatives.

Greenwood, S. C.—The Greenwood Cotton Mills are beginning to receive a considerable equipment of spinning machinery from the Mason Machine Works. The roof is on the mill and the floors are laid, ready to take the full equipment.

Griffin, Ga.—J. K. Ottley and Rogers W. Davis, of Atlanta, purchased the Cherokee Cotton Mills, at the trustee sale. It is understood that they acted for a syndicate. The reports state that the price paid for the Cherokee property was \$77,000.

Fort Mill, S. C.—Z. V. Bradford, of Rock Hill, was the last week awarded the contract for the erection of a large warehouse to be erected by the Fort Mill Mfg. company. The building will be two stories high, 50x100 feet, and will be built in the rear of the mill.

Macon, Ga.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company, whose plants are in this city, Columbus and other points in Georgia, it is stated, has been running along since the first of the year, showing a net profit of over \$30,000 a month, and that for the last two or three months the net has been considerably better than that. Last year the company sold \$3,457,000 worth of goods. In the last few years the company has spent close to \$700,000 in new machinery and equipment, and has charged off about \$350,000 of that sum.

Rockingham, N. C.—The Hannah-Pickett Mill has ordered a few additional spinning frames to balance their equipment. These frames were supplied by the Mason Machine Works.

Gaffney, S. C.—Contract has been awarded to L. Baker by the Globe Mills for the erection of nine new tenements houses. The material is now being placed on the grounds and work will begin at once.

Chester, S. C.—The Wylie Mills have disposed of all their twistors and the new looms are in operation thus changing the mill from a yarn mill to a modern weaving mill. Under Supt. R. S. Scarboro rapid progress has been made in getting the new machinery under way and it is now operating in first-class order.

Liberty, S. C.—The cards and spinning machinery ordered by the Easley Mill No. 2 from the Mason Machine Works, will probably be shipped in thirty days. It is expected that the additional building will be completed by that time and the rearrangement of the old equipment will have been completed.

Champaign, Ill.—The plant of the Textile Manufacturing Co., which was recently destroyed by fire, will, it is reported, be in operation within a month. The loss, which was about \$50,000, was fully covered by insurance. The concern manufactures cotton, worsted, and lisle ribbed underwear.

Greenville, S. C.—The Mason Machine Works report that they are about to proceed with the building of 27,000 additional spindles and accompanying cards and drawing frames for the extension to the Woodside Cotton Mills. The ground has already been broken for the addition and the foundations are now being laid.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—The annual meeting of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company was held on Tuesday, October 29th at the office of the corporation here. There was a fair attendance of the stockholders present. The report of the past year was submitted by the treasurer Mr. B. D. Riegall of New York and showed the company to be in a very prosperous condition.

Covington, Ky.—The Eagle Cordage Co., has been incorporated at this place with a capital stock of \$50,000, the incorporators being, W. W. Ranson, Louis Leverman, and C. C. Chase.

The company will take over the Overman and Schrader Cordage Co., manufacturers of rope and twine. It is expected that the Eagle Co. will begin active manufacturing about the first of the year. Chas. C. Chase president of the concern.

Columbia, S. C.—The Glencoe Mills have purchased 1,000 additional spindles to enable them to utilize vacant floor space. These additional spindles were purchased from the Mason Machine Works.

Jacksonville, Ala.—W. P. Hazelwood, of the Atlanta Equipment Co. has given out a statement saying that he and his associates have not yet determined their plans for the Verlina Mills, which they recently purchased. Mr. Hazelwood announced that the report that they would "take out looms and install 5,000 spindles" was an error.

Walhalla, S. C.—The Hetrick Hosiery Mill has built an addition 30x60 feet, three stories high, to its already complete plant. This addition is used largely for the manufacture of pasteboard boxes.

All the cottages of the Walhalla Cotton Mills have been overhauled during the past summer and the appearance of the village and the comfort of the operatives have been greatly enhanced.

Frostburg, Md.—The hosiery plant which has been established here by the Parker Hosiery Mill and Dye Works, of Portsmouth, Va., has been put in operation. This is a branch plant of the company and about fifty machines were installed. The building is two stories high with basement and is 45x70 feet. The number of machines will be increased as fast as the operatives can be trained. The mill is now equipped for an output of about 500 dozen pair per day.

Columbia, S. C.—The Parker Cotton Mills held last week. "Made in South Carolina" exhibition for the purpose of giving to the public an idea of what is really manufactured in this State in this line, and a glimpse of the manufacturing department as well as the sales end of the business. The process of manufacture from the time the cotton leaves the field until it is made into dresses ready for wear was illustrated. A large part of the exhibition was taken up with shirtings, longcloth for underwear, quilts, sheetings, etc.

Columbus, Ga.—There was a small fire damage in the room of the drying department of Mill No. 1, of the Muscogee Manufacturing Co. last week.

Three or four bales of loose cotton was in process of drying when the flash of fire started from some unknown cause, perhaps due to one of the fans striking a nail or other object which might have produced the spark.

The fire flashed over the large room in an instant, but was extinguished by the automatic sprinklers which responded, immediately, to the heat.

Easley, S. C.—The Mason Machine Works are well along with the erection of 20,000 spindles at the Glenwood Mills. It is expected that the job will be finished some time in December.

Fort Mill, S. C.—The Fort Mill Manufacturing Company was forced to shut down last week, because some miscreant slashed two of the big driving belts in two with a knife. It is supposed the belts were cut some time Saturday night or Sunday. Every effort is being made to apprehend the guilty parties.

Louisville, Ky.—Chas. T. Wolfe, president of the Puritan Cordage Mills, states that the company has found their power expense lower since they have been using the current from one of the power companies, instead of generating its own current from a steam plant. It is said that large consumers of electric power are quoted a very low rate on their current because of the keen competition existing between two electric companies operating in Louisville.

Charlotte, N. C.—As the result of transaction just consummated L. A. Lockwood, Cr., L. A. Lockwood, Jr., and H. B. Lockwood have disposed of their interest in the South Atlantic Waste Company in North Charlotte. L. A. Lockwood, Jr., who has been assistant general manager is now in the North and has not announced his plans but it is thought likely that he will establish a waste plant somewhere in that section. The South Atlantic Waste Co. is now operating under the direct management of the Crefeld Waste & Bating Company, which established the Charlotte branch some years ago.

Columbus, Ga.—The Bibb Mill situated on the Chattahoochee river just outside of Columbus, at Bibb City and which was already a cotton mill of large capacity, is undergoing a thorough remodeling throughout its capacity is being doubled. The increase in machinery is from 40 to 80 looms and the new machinery, as well as the new building just undergoing completion, are of the most modern and up-to-date for the manufacture of the finished and tare duck fabrics.

This decided increase in capacity will call for an increase in forces of operators, that it is expected will swell the population of this prosperous suburb of Columbus to a considerably larger number.

Baltimore, Md.—A local daily in its financial columns says:

"Announcement that the International Cotton Mills Corporation would redeem \$100,000 of its outstanding \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent convertibles notes was expected in banking circles. These notes were

issued about three years ago, being convertible into preferred stock at par. The issue which runs for five years, was underwritten by Blair & Co., of New York, who are believed to still hold the bulk of the notes. This redemption is part of the agreement when the notes were issued. They will be taken up Nov. 22. Holders are asked for bids not exceeding par and interest.

"It is said there has been some inquiry recently from New York for the International Cotton Mills preferred stock. Some local brokers have been asked if they had any for sale. It is not known in whose interest the inquiry is made or the reason for it at this time. Some think perhaps the company has some financing in view which will help this stock, or it may be the note holders have in view a conversion into stock and may want to get control also of as much of the floating supply as possible. The stock is entitled to dividends at 7 per cent and some back payments are still due."

Chadwick-Hoskins Floral Exhibits.

The annual flower show of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C., was held last week. There was a magnificent display of flowers, reflecting much credit upon the people of these mills, and showing that they have taken a great deal of care and pride in the growing of their flowers.

H. H. Boyd, superintendent of the mill, presided over the gathering and introduced the speakers of the occasion, Recorder D. B. Smith and Rev. J. A. Baldwin. Both speakers congratulated the people on the excellent showing they made and spoke to them of the influence the home exert on the children and the necessity of making the home as attractive as possible.

Prizes given by the Chadwick-Hoskins Company were awarded as follows: First prize of \$2.50 for the best design, Miss Nettie Hall; second prize, Mrs. J. L. Thompson.

Seven prizes of \$1 each were given to Mrs. E. C. Dellinger, Mrs. J. D. Beard, Mrs. V. J. Helms, Mrs. W. A. Skidmore, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. of \$2, Mrs. L. D. Green; third \$1.50, J. D. Miller and Mrs. W. L. Howe.

For the best roses, Miss Lily Wilkinson \$2 first prize and Miss Annie Gills \$1 second prize.

For the best-grown chrysanthemums, Miss Lula Hall, \$2.50 first; Mrs. Henry Ingle, \$2; Mrs. H. C. Reddings, \$1.

For the best potted plants Mrs. Kate Bullard, first prize, \$2.50.

Prizes for yards: Overseer's prize of \$5 to Mr. Thompson; there were four \$4 prizes as follows: Mrs. Kate Bullard, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. H. C. Redding, Mrs. E. C. Dellinger; a



Speaking of Humidifier Repairs

We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed. Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

second prize of \$3 was given to Mrs. Forest Withers; seven \$2 prizes went to Mrs. M. J. Smith, Miss Jessie Wilkinson, Mrs. Grillis, Mrs. W. E. Wilkins, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. J. W. Gaddy, Mrs. W. L. Howe.

A. H. Washburn Company.

Following the purchase of the Saco-Pettee Co. by the Lowell Machine Shop, Rogers W. Davis, the Southern Representative of the Lowell Machine Shop has become the Southern agent of the consolidated company which will be known as the Saco-Lowell Shops.



A. H. WASHBURN.

A. H. Washburn, who has been agent of the Saco-Pettee Co. will hereafter devote his entire time to the other accounts which he has been handling along with the business of the Saco-Pettee Co.

There are a large number of such accounts and among them are the Delahaunty Machine Co., Geo. W. Payne Co., Collins Bros., Lombard Iron Works, Hamilton Engine Co., and many others. The business will be done under the name of the A. H. Washburn Company, and will require a considerable office and traveling force.

Since Mr. Washburn was appointed Southern agent of the Saco-Pettee Co., he has made a wonderful development in the Southern business of that company, and with his present line of accounts he will continue to be a large factor in the machinery business.

A story is told by the Atchison Globe of an Irishman who was up in police court. "What is your occupation?" asked the Judge.

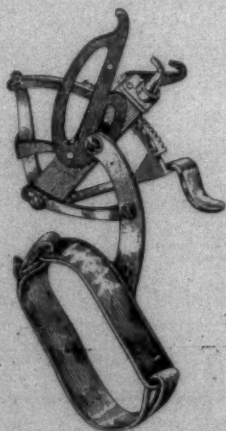
"Sailor," was the reply.

"You don't look like a sailor to me; I don't believe you were ever on a ship," said the Judge.

"Do you think I came from Ireland in a hack?" replied the Irishman.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market continued firm last week, with trading steady to active. There was a good demand for heavy goods, and in some instances the mills were unable to grant the deliveries required. There was only a slight supply of spot goods in first hands and late contracts were placed daily to provide for the normal spring needs.

In several of the big commission houses it was stated the only thing worrying sellers of staple goods at the present time was the matter of deliveries. Business on staples is good and the mills are forced to decline more business because they have no more looms to run. It is stated generally that the prosperous condition of the country, the demand for goods, the higher prices for cotton has more than offset the effect of the election, if any effect was felt.

The well sold up conditions of the mills on cotton goods was well illustrated last week when orders for 15,000 pieces of cheap narrow goods for export account could not be filled. Only one mill could be found to fill the order and the earliest delivery they could make was December 15, at the rate of 500 pieces per week. The price wanted was at 1-8 to 1-4 cent per yard higher than those for which previous orders were placed. Other mill could not promise to start deliveries before Jan. 15 and later.

The market on gray goods was active with prices on many constructions up to 1-8 cent. Sixty-eight by 72 was quoted at 5 3-4 cents. The print cloth market was strong; sateens were strong and scarce with sales at advances; sheetings were scarce with prices higher. The market on most classes of convertible and gray cloths has been more active during the last week and sales were made at advances averaging 118 cents a yard.

Some of the big converting houses handling fine goods report that business at the moment is quiet, with future business good. In some quarters there is a stronger demand for sheer weight printed novelties.

Last week was an active one in the Fall River print cloth market. There was even more inquiry for goods than for the previous week, when the bidding was more active than it had been before for several months. Manufacturers have not been meeting the demand fully, as the strengthening cotton market has made them reluctant to go much into the new year in selling goods. Few of them have been heavy buyers of cotton. They have no difficulty in covering their needs, so far as these needs relate to cotton required to make goods for contracts placed. They are able to do this and leave a margin of profit.

The demand for goods has been so urgent that manufacturers have been induced to allow enough goods to go to make up a very respectable

total for the week. Before they did this buyers had to advance the prices on the goods most in demand. These were wide and medium goods and the advances shown amount in most cases to a full eighth of a cent. These advances have been made on odd rather than standard styles, though standard 8 1-2-inch 64x64s have been advanced an eighth of a cent.

The total of sales is fully 350,000 pieces, of which 100,000 were spots. Deliveries of goods sold ahead will extend through to April. Selling for January and February delivery was heavy and that for March delivery moderately so. The sales were mostly of wide and medium wide odds, twills and sateens.

Current prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt elths, 28-in. std 4	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 7-8
4-yd, 80x80s	7
Gray goods, 39-in, 68	—
x72	5 3-8 to 5 3-4
38 1-2-in, std	5 1-4
Brown drills, std	8
Sheetings, south-	—
ern, std	7 3-4 to 8
3-yard	8 to 7 1-4
4-yard	6 1-4 to 6 3-8
Denims, 9-oz.	13 1-2 to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck	13
Hartford, 111-oz, 40-	—
inch duck.	15 1-2
Tickings, 9-oz.	13
Std gingham	6 1-4
Std fancy prints	5 1-2
Fine dress gingham 7	to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-2 to 4 3-4

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

November 8, 1912	3,849,234
Previous week	3,588,002
This date last year	3,363,575

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Nov. 8.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, November 8, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.
Port receipts	497,081
Overland to mills and Can-	—
ada	36,250
Southern mill takings (es-	—
timated)	90,000
Gain of stock at interior	—
towns	35,364
Brought into sight for the	—
week	658,791
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts	3,877,502
Overland to mills and Can-	—
ada	139,064
Southern mill takings (es-	—
timated)	680,000
Stock at interior towns in	—
excess of Sept. 1	423,135

Brought into sight thus far for the season 5,119,701
Last year's figures not available.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EX-
PORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,
West Raleigh, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Collins Tape Drive Twister

Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the band drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - Southern Agent - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Last week was rather a quiet one in the yarn market. Those who actually needed yarns bought them and had to pay an advance over what they could have bought for the week before. Deliveries on old contracts were good and the receipts of yarn from the South showed some increase.

Hosiery manufacturers are said to be well supplied with orders, but they are not at all pleased with the advance in the price of the yarns. To pay present prices for yarn and make a profit on their output means that they will have to advance the price of their goods and then comes the question, will they be able to get business at a higher price level? The buying of knitting yarns during the week was rather slow, being checked by the prices which spinners were asking.

Sales of Southern frame spun carded cones were made on the basis of 19 1-2, 20, and a few small lots for spot deliveries at 20 1-2 cents for 10s. Sales of 12, 14s and 16s were made in quantities of 5,000 to 10,000 pounds. Sales of small quantities of 24s and 26s cones were made at 23 1-2 and 24 cents, respectively, and larger quantities sold for 22 1-2 and 23 cents for 24s. Sales of 22s cones were made for 21 1-2 and 22 cents.

Weavers, as a rule, bought on very small quantities of yarn which they needed badly. Prices were too high to tempt them to buy in anticipation of future needs. Some of them complained that they were unable to get prices for their goods on a parity with the costs of yarn. Some of the sales were made at top market prices, while others were made a half cent and a cent below the prices asked by the majority of dealers.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	18	—18 1-2
10s	18 1-2—19	
12s	19	—
14s	19	—19 1-2
16s	19 1-2—20	
20s	21	—
26s	23 1-2—24	
20s	26	—26 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18 1-2—	
10s	19	—
12s	19 1-2—	
14s	19 1-2—	
16s	19 1-2—20	
20s	22	—22 1-2
24s	23 1-2—24	
26s	24	—24 1-2
30s	26 1-2—27	
40s	37 1-2—	
50s	43	—
60s	48	—49

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4	19	—
8-4 slack	19 1-2—	
8-3 hard twist	18 1-2—19	

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18 1-2—	
10s	19	—
12s	19	—
14s	19 1-2—	
16s	20	—20 1-2
20s	21 1-2—	
24s	22 1-2—23	
26s	23 1-2—24	
30s	26	—26 1-2
40s	36	—36 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18 1-2—19	
10s	19	—19 1-2
12s	20 1-2—21	
14s	21 1-2—	
16s	22 1-2—23	
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24 1-2—25	
30s	27	—
40s	38	—
50s	43	—44

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	19	—
10s	19 1-2—20	
12s	20	—20 1-2
14s	20 1-2—21	
20s	21 1-2—	
22s	22	—22 1-2
24s	23	—
26s	23	—23 1-2
50s	44	—45
60s	50	—51

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 1-2—	
22s	26	—
24s	26 1-2—	
26s	26 1-2—	
30s	27 1-2—28	
30s 1 l's	35	—
36s	34	—
40s	37	—37 1-2
50s	44	—45
60s	50	—51

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	—29
24s	30	—
30s	33	—34
40s	40	—41
50s	46	—50
60s	54	—57

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	—31
24s	31	—33
30s	35	—
40s	42	—44
50s	47	—52
60s	55	—58
70s	67	—70
80s	76	—79

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.
BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High
Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.
Arcadia Mill, S. C.	91	93
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	154	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	...	65
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	...	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	...	43
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cotton Mills	102	105
Brandon Mills, S. C.	...	85
Brogan Mills	55	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	...	51
Chiquola (new)	...	100
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	85	100
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. p	98	100
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	90
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100

D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	110
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	...	75
Drayton Mills, S. C.	...	90
Eagle & Phenix M. Co.	106	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	165	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	...	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.	...	210
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	70
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	...	65
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	...	141
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	101
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	...	86
Gluck Mills, S. C.	...	80
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	140	147
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	...	57
Grendel Mills, S. C.	95	102
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	...	102
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	...	170
Inman Mills, S. C.	...	105
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	...	100
Jackson Mills, S. C.	...	95
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	83 87
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C. pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	70	75
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	120
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	...	143
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	...	70
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st p	...	100
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	110
Moilohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	105
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	...	110
Newberry C. H., S. C.	135	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cotton Mills	...	103
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	...	90
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	71
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	...	100
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	...	100
Oconee Mills, S. C. pfd	...	100&int
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	94	100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	100&int

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	...	80
Avon	...	100
Brookside	...	112
Brown, common	...	115
Brown, preferred	100	...
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	...	95
Do. Pref	...	101
Clara	...	110
Cliffside	180	200
Cora	100	...
Efrd	...	125
Erwin	123	125
Erwin Pref.	102	...
Gaston	...	90
Gibson	95	100
Gray	...	121
Florence	...	126
Highland Park	...	200
do. pref.	...	101
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Kesler	125	...
do. pref	...	91
Loray	...	10
Loray, preferred	...	90
Lowell	...	181
Lumberton	...	251
Marion Mfg. Co.	...	100
Mooreville	142	150
Modena	...	100
Nakomis	...	200
Patterson	118	126
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	...	155
Salisbury	130	134
Statesville Cot. Mill	...	96
Trenton	...	120
Tuscarora	...	110
Washington	8	20
do. pref	100	...
Williamson	...	125
Wiscassett	110	...
Woodlawn	75	92

Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	135
Parker Cotton Mills Co., preferred	60	65
Parker C. M. Co., com.	...	20
Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	...	25
Saxon Mills, S. C.	...	120
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	...	110
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	72
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	...	260
Union-Buffalo Mill, S. C.
Union-Buffalo M., S. C., 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buffalo M., S. C., 1st preferred	...	45
Ware Shoals	...	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	...	70
C.	...	80
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	115	...
Woodruff Cot. Mills	95	...

Personal Items

Jim Gregory is now fixing looms at the Clinton (S. C.) Mill No. 1.

H. J. Coker is now grinding cards at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Robt. Linker has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Kindley Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

B. M. Robbins has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Chas. Settemire has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Brandon Mill, Concord, N. C.

J. D. Harrison of Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position as second hand at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

Lieghton Brown has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Brandon Mills, Concord, N. C., to accept a railroad position.

Holder has resigned as second hand in weaving at Inman, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

G. R. Turner, formerly overseer of twisting at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C., is now overhauling the twister rooms at those mills.

Arthur Thrope is installing combers for the Whitin Machine Works at the Flint Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

John H. Stevens of Pelham, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

L. T. Curry has resigned as overseer of weaving at Belton, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.

W. H. Williams has resigned as loom fixer at the Erwin Mills, West Durham, N. C., to become second hand in weaving at Roanoke Mills No. 2, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

W. E. Moore has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Highland Park Mills No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., to return to his former position as overseer of twisting at the Ather-ton Mills of the same place.

Eagle & Phenix to Sell Direct.

The direct selling plan of the Eagle & Phenix Mills will be inaugurated Jan. 1st, and will cover all of the mills' products, except kimono outings, which will continue to be sold through Frederick Victor & Achelis until July 1, 1913.

D. Gunby Jordan, president of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, has been in New York recently arranging details of the new organization. Headquarters will be in Columbus, while traveling representatives will be stationed at large dry goods centers, such as New York, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, who will cover these centers as well as adjacent territory.

Ice Plant Will Move to Union.

Announcement was made last Wednesday that the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., had accepted the proposition for the purchase of their ice plant at Buffalo recently submitted by the Carolina Public Service Company, the transfer to be made about December 1st. It was also announced that the Carolina Public Service Company would remove the machinery from its present location to a new site in Union, and would entirely rebuild the same to conform with the latest and most improved standards.

Meeting of The Southern Textile Association.

The program committee of the Southern Textile Association have announced the following program for the meeting which is to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., on November 29th and 30th:

First Session
8 P. M., Nov. 29th.

Address of welcome by the mayor of Chattanooga and response by members of the association.

Address of Prest. T. M. McEntire of Gastonia, N. C.



YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results, it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

HARRIE L. FALES, Secretary

W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL

Southern Spindle and Flyer Company

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE OVERHAUL—Pickers, Cards, Drawings, Fly Frames, Spinning Frames, Spoolers, Warpers and Twisters.

WE MANUFACTURE—Steel Rolls, Pressers, Card Room Spindles, Whirl Spindle Steps, Lifting Rods, Collars, Bushings, Top Rolls, Doffer Comb Bars Cylinder Heads, Etc.

WE REPAIR—Steel Rolls, Card Room Spindles, Flyers, Spinning Spindles, Etc.

WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A
KINKEAD OUTFIT

GARLAND PICKERS

have the Best Hides Obtainable.

The people of whom we buy our hides have supplied us for many years. They know exactly what we require for quality and strength, and put aside from each lot as it comes through, those hides which years of experience show are suitable for our use. We receive only sound hides of the best quality which is one of the reasons why our pickers are so uniformly good.

It's Practical Economy to use our Pickers.



GARLAND MFG. CO.

SACO, MAINE

Thursday, November 14, 1912.

Address by E. H. Foster of Charlotte, N. C., on "Relation of Welfare Work to Efficiency"

This will be followed by cigars and also by short talks from members of the association.

Second Session.

10:30 A. M. Nov. 30

"Efficiency in Manufacturing," by Garnett Andrews, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

"System in the Weave Room," by J. H. Bagwell, Merrimack Mills, of Huntsville, Ala.

"Piece Work in the Spinning Room," by P. A. Smith, of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

"Drafts in the Card Room, Especially Relative to Draw Frames," by D. E. Trask, of East Lake, Tenn.

"System and Cost in the Repair Shop," by Richard Thirk, Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.

Business Meeting.

Saturday afternoon will be devoted to seeing the many points of interest around Chattanooga.

Southern Textile Association.

The following letter has been sent out by the Southern Textile Association:

Dear Sir:—

Members of the Southern Textile Association and all superintendents, overseers and master mechanics in southern cotton mills are invited and earnestly requested if possible to attend the meeting of this association in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 29th and 30th of this month. This organization is calculated to benefit its members socially and educationally.

Besides an especially attractive program for the city, which you will no doubt wish to visit, the committee have thought it best to arrange for the opening session at eight o'clock Friday night, to be followed by only a forenoon session Saturday. This leaves time in the afternoon for visiting Lookout Mountain, Chicamauga Battle Ground and such other places as each may desire and Saturday night there will be a Smoker tendered by the Chamber of Commerce, with short talks by citizens and members of the association.

In order to be present at the opening meeting most members will need to start early Friday morning, and some of those from distance on Thursday evening, but that will be Thanksgiving day which is generally observed as a holiday, thus making it unnecessary to lose much time from the mills. Please mention this to your friends, and let us have a rousing good attendance and profitable meeting.

Yours truly,

T. M. McEntire,
Prest.

G. S. Escott, Sec.

Real Optimism.

Vicar—Amid all your troubles, Mrs. Grundy, I am pleased to see that your gratitude to Providence does not fail.

Mrs. Grundy—No, sir; rheumatism is bad indeed, but I thank 'eaven I still 'ave a back to 'ave the rheumatiz in!"—Ex.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co. Griffin, Ga.

Machinery For Sale.

10,000 McMullen Spindles.
10,000 Rhodes-Chandler Separators.
Can be purchased at the right price. Address Box 1679, Atlanta, Ga.

Weavers Wanted.

Want at once good weavers on terry towels, bird's eyes and sateen weaves. Weavers make \$13.00 to \$15.00 per week. Apply to E. Faulkner, Georgia Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Loom Fixer Wanted.

Loom fixer wanted on 4 dobby looms. 4-harness goods. Pay \$1.75 per day. Easy job.
Address No. 1018.

For Sale.

One pair Frick Cross Compound condensing engines, 18x36x48, complete with receiver, Weeler surface condenser and cooling tower. Used very little and good as new. We invite inspection.

Clover Cotton Mfg. Co.,
Clover, S. C.

Speeder Tenders Wanted.

Want three good speeder tenders for Lowell frames. Good hands can make good money. Address or apply to

R. J. Wright,
Chattahoochee, Ga.

Weavers Wanted.

We are starting up all our machinery and can use at once good weavers on gingham, flannels, madras, etc. Can also use some loom fixers and card and spinning room help.

Hope Mills Mfg. Co.,
Hope Mills, N. C.

Wanted

Experienced Operator for American Warp-drawing Machine, \$2.00 per day for one that can keep Warps for 400 looms on Warps averaging 1,550 ends. Address No. 1019.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Graduate of textile school but have also had long experience in mill. Would accept office position. Address No. 222.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position in both large and small mill and can give satisfaction. Am also competent to act as manager. Address No. 223.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 224.

WANT—Positions as spinner in large mill or supt. of yarn mill. Have long experience and am now employed. Address No. 225.

WANT — Position as manager. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced on all lines of goods including large shirting. Good references. Address No. 226.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 111 years' experience as overseer of weaving on plain, draper and fancy looms. Age 38. Sober. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 227.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed. Sober and a good manager of help. Satisfaction guaranteed on any kind of loom or goods. Will start on small pay. Address No. 228.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience as overseer and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 229.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience as overseer on all grades of work. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 230.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner at not less than \$3.50. Experienced on white and colored work, both fine and coarse. 2 years as superintendent. 10 years as overseer. Strictly sober, good references. Address No. 231.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning and weaving mill—either white or colored work. Thoroughly understand carding, spinning and weaving. Would accept large weave room at right salary. Married, age 35. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 232.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Young man, long experience on most makes of looms all classes of goods. Good manager of help, strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 233.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Married. Age 48. Had 25 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Can handle either weaving or spinning mill. Furnish good references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a mill successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in North Carolina. 20 years' experience. Married. Sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 235.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendation. Can change on short notice. Address No. 236.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 237.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 238.

WANT position as overseer carding in N. C., S. C., Ga., or Va. Can come on short notice. Long ex-

PATENTS

Trade marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service

SIGGERS & SIGGERS
Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

perience and good manager of help. Can run any size room. Now employed, but want to change. Good references. No. 239.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and am expert on combed work. Good references from present and all former employers. Address No. 240.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery or weaving mill. Married. Strictly temperate. Age 40. 25 years experience. 17 years as overseer and superintendent. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 241.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years' experience. Age 25. Strictly sober; good manager of help and can furnish best of references. Address No. 242.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have good reputation for ability and can get results. Address No. 243.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 8 years as overseer in present position on fancy gingham, dress goods and dobby weaves. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 244.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 245.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 246.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am an experienced carder. Well educated and experienced in other departments. Good references. Address No. 247.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or carder and spinner or superintendent of small mill. At present employed as carder in large mill and am giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 248.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 249.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 250.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married and sober. Good manager of help. Can change on short notice. Address No. 251.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 252.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 18 years' experience as overseer of weaving, slashing and cloth room. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 253.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 16 years' experience in both carding and spinning from 8's to 60's. Age 46. Married. Sober. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 254.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am strong man in carding and spinning. Also have experience in weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 255.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner in small mill. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed but wish to change. Married. Age 33. Eight years as overseer. Address No. 256.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 257.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving in large colored goods mill. Competent and experienced in both rooms and also could give satisfaction as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 258.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Especially experienced on fancy dobby goods, both colored and white. Held last position six years and can give former employer as reference. Address No. 259.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 260.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. 28 years old. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. 15 years experience in card room. Now employed. Good references. No. 261.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed. 7 years experience as overseer on 12's to 60's. Familiar with spooling, warping, etc. Satisfactory references. Address No. 262.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience as second hand. 2 years as overseer and have given satisfaction. Can furnish good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 263.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years' experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and quantity. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 264.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years' experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 265.

WANT—Position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Now employed as superintendent but am open for an engagement at not less than \$100.00 per month. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience as overseer. Married. 37 years old, and can give good references. No. 266.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Eight years' experience as superintendent and am now employed but prefer to change. Can keep books and would accept position as manager. Good references. Address No. 267.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references but wish to change. Can give satisfaction. Address No. 268.

A NO. 1 overseer of weaving now employed wants to correspond with mill interested in securing a man that is sober, energetic and competent. Will supply references. No. 269.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but have good reason for change. 9 years' experience. Familiar with both white and colored work. Married. Good references. No. 270.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have been overseer 14 years. 11 years in one room. Now employed but can change on two weeks' notice. No. 271.

CAROLINA SUPPLY AND SPECIALTY COMPANY

SOUTHERN AGENCY
STANDARD OIL LEATHER DRESSING CO.
SOLD CO. BELT LIFE. "LIFE OF LEATHER"

SOUTHERN AGENCY
PULLEYS, TEXTILE AND COTTON MILL MACHINERY.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BEST BELTS IN THE WORLD
LEATHER BELTING OF ALL KINDS

NO. 4 AND 6
SOUTH POPLAR ST.
PHONE 2453
CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA

MILL SUPPLIES AND SPECIALTIES

OLD BELTS REJUVINATED BY OUR PROCESS—WILL ABSOLUTELY SATISFY OR NO PAY.



The Felton Curved Sweep. Saves the broom expense. A push broom WITH A CURVE that throws the dirt and lint to the center.

HIGH GRADE BRUSHES MADE IN THE SOUTH
D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

WANT position as overseer spinning in large room. 20 years' experience. Have been in charge of large room for 5 years. Now overseer of 50,000-spindle room. Reason for changing do not like location. Age 30. Married. Best of references. Can change on two weeks' notice. No. 272.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Can do own designing and know plain Draper or box looms. Long experience and best of reference. Age 37. Married. Now employed as designer and overseer of weaving in a S. C. mill with over 1,600 looms on plains and fancies. Can change on short notice. No. 273.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 274.

WANT position as overseer of finishing. Have had long experience on a wide range of goods and am an expert on starches and gums. Good references. Address No. 275.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000-spindle mill, but would accept better position. Practical experience, and have taken Scranton, Pa., textile course. Address No. 276.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change about first of year. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 277.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.75 per day. Have had long experience and now employed. Good reference. Address No. 278.

Flower Show at Pineville.

The Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 5, Pineville, S. C., held their first flower show last week. A good crowd was present and the exhibits of flowers was commendable in every way.

The speakers of the evening were Rev. W. L. Sherrill, pastor of the Methodist church at Pineville, and Rev. J. A. Baldwin, of the Southern Industrial Institute. Both of these gentlemen, after being introduced by M. T. Grimes, superintendent of the mill, made interesting talks to the mill people.

After the speeches the prizes distributed as follows: For the best yards, first prize, \$5, Mrs. T. M. Yandle; second prize, \$4, Mrs. Vrumpp; third prize, \$3, Mrs. Lester Allen; fourth prize, \$2, Mrs. W. J. Smith. There were also several \$1 prizes.

For the best designs there were three prizes of \$1 each awarded to Mrs. Evans, Miss Nettie Small and Mrs. S. R. Crump.

Biggest Ever.

"I have found a bigger fool than the man who rocks the boat."

"Couldn't be."

"Fact. Quite up to date."

"Did he blow down the muzzle of a gun or undertake to tell their athletic cook how to broil a steak?"

"Neither. He tried to beat the express train to the crossing in his auto, and the coroner referred the race."—Ex.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

ARCHITECTS—

Stuart W. Cramer.

AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

Cole Bros.

ALIGNING AND LEVELING APPARATUS—

Kinkead Mfg. Co.

BALING PRESSES—

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

BEAMERS—

T. C. Entwistle Co.

BELTING—American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Carolina Supply & Specialty Co.**BOBBINS AND SPOOLS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Carolina Supply & Specialty Co.
Draper Co.**BRUSHES—**

Felton (D. D.) Brush Co.

CARD CLOTHING—W. H. Bigelow.
Jos. Sykes Bros.**CARBONIZING MACHINES—**

C. G. Sargents Sons Co.

CARDS—Mason Machine Works.
Potter & Johnson Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.**COMBERS—**

Whitin Machine Works.

COMMISSION MERCHANTSGrinnell Willis & Co.
Richard A. Blythe.**DOBBIES—**Mason Machine Works.
Kilburn, Lincoln & Co.
The Stafford Company.**DRAWING FRAMES—**Mason Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**DRAWING ROLLS—**

Metallic Drawing Roll Company.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS—Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Danker & Marston.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
Kalle & Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Manufacturing Co.**DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY—**C. G. Sargents Sons.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.**ENGINEERS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS—American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Carolina Supply & Specialty Co.**HUMIDIFIERS—**American Moistening Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
G. M. Parks Co.**HUMIDIFYING MACHINES—**

C. G. Sargents Sons.

KNOTTERS—

Byrd Mfg. Co.

LOOMS—Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Co.
Kilburn, Lincoln Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Stafford Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND PICKERS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Carolina Supply & Specialty Co.**LUG STRAPS—**

Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.

MILL CRAYONS—American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Carolina Supply & Specialty Co.**MILL SUPPLIES—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Carolina Supply & Specialty Co.**NAPPING MACHINERY—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

OVERHAULERS—Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.**PICKERS AND LAPPERS—**Kitson Machine Co.
Potter & Johnson Co.**POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.**PREPARATORY MACHINERY—**Empire Duplex Gin Co.
Kitson Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Potter & Johnson Co.**PRESSES—**

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

PUMPS—

Stuart W. Cramer.

QUILLERS—

Whitin Machine Works.

RAILROADS—Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.**RING SPINNING FRAMES—**Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Whitin Machine Works.**RING TRAVELERS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Carolina Supply & Specialty Co.
Dary Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.**ROLLS—**

Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

ROVING MACHINERY—Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**SADDLES—**

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

SEPARATORS—

Draper Co.

SIZING COMPOUND—Arabol Mfg. Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.**SLASHERS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

SOFTENERS—COTTON—Arabol Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.**SPINDLES—**Draper Co.
Easton & Burnham Co.**SPINNING RINGS—**Draper Co.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**SPOOLERS—**Easton & Burnham Co.
Draper Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**SPRINKLER SYSTEMS—**

Gen'l Fire Extinguisher Co.

STARCH—

Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.

STEAM ENGINES—

Stuart W. Cramer.

STEAM SPECIALTIES—Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Carolina Supply & Specialty Co.**TEMPLES—**

Draper Co.

TWISTERS—Collins Bros.
Draper Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.**WARP STOP MOTIONS—**Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Co.
The Stafford Co.**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—**Arabol Mfg. Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Bosson & Lane
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.**WARPERS—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Draper Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.**WILLOWS—**

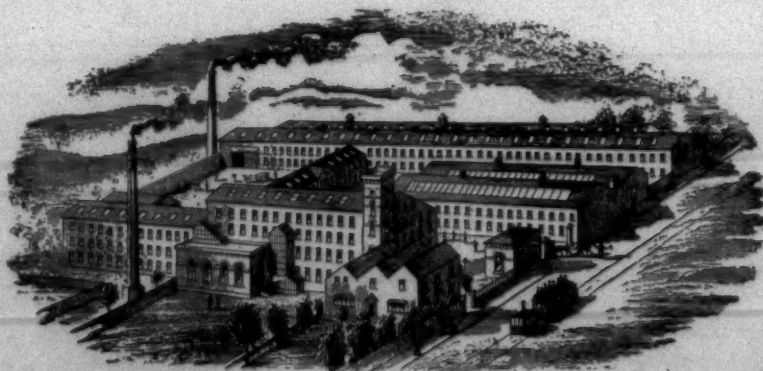
C. G. Sargents Sons Co.

WINDERS—Easton & Burnham Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.

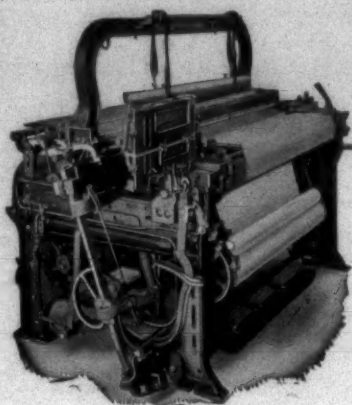
Joseph Sykes Brothers, P. O. Box 88 Bell Phone 404

CARD CLOTHING MANUFACTURERSHardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow Ground
Card Clothing

Revolving Top Flats Reclothed with our own Patent Steel Clip. Competent men to Clothe or Redraw Fillets. Licker-ins Rewound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets, Dronsfield's Grinder Roller and Emery Fillets. All Regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and Shipped same Day Order is Received.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—4th FLOOR TOMPKINS BUILDING
R. D. THOMAS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"IDEAL" AUTOMATIC LOOMS



Unsurpassed in Simplicity, Durability and other Desirable Qualities. No special mill supplies required. They make less waste than any other loom.

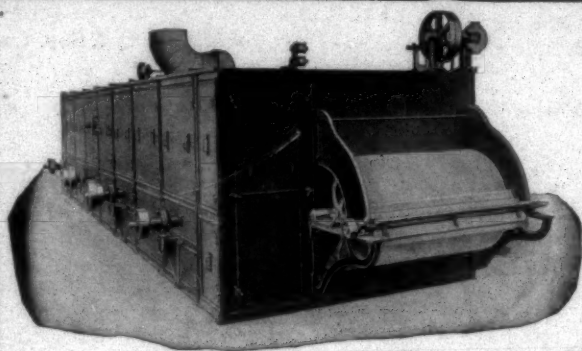
They Produce Superior Cloth

We invite correspondence and investigation

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

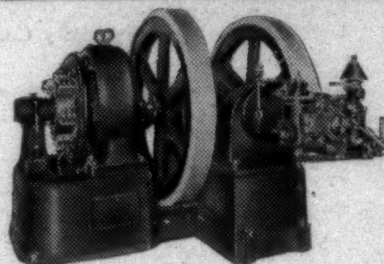
READVILLE, MASS.

FRED H. WHITE, Southern Agent
Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.



Fireproof
Iron and Steel
Asbestos Insu-
lated
DRYERS

C. G. Sargent
Sons Corp.
Graniteville, Mass.
A. H. Washburn
Charlotte, N. C.



You "Otto" cut that
light "Bill"--HOW?

By installing an
OTTO G. ne
Engine and Gener-
ator.

The Charlotte Supply Company
Representatives CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Southern Textile Bulletin

DAVID CLARK, Editor

A weekly publication devoted exclusively to the textile industry of the South. It reaches not only the mill office, but the superintendents, overseers and master mechanics

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR

ADVERTISING RATES REASONABLE

New Brunswick Chemical Co.

Preparations for Sizing
and Finishing of all
Kinds Cotton Cloths

SPECIALTIES FOR EXPORT GOODS

OFFICE AND WORKS

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Southern Representative,

S. H. BOYD, Greensboro, N. C.

We carry a full line of General Supplies and make a
specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness,
Belting. Weaving Reeds

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

MARCUS A. DARY
Agent and Treasurer

FRED H. DARY
Superintendent

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY



Manufacturers of High Grade

SPINNING AND TWISTING TRAVELERS
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Representative - JOHN E. HUMPHRIES - Walhalla, S. C.